

# THE THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE NEW YORK WORLD

IN 1917

Practically a Daily at the price of a Weekly. No other newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The value and need of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. The great war in Europe is now half way into its third year, and whether peace be at hand or yet far off, it and the events to follow it are sure to be of absorbing interest for many a month to come.

These are world shaking affairs, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, is compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the

HOPKINSVILLE KENTUCKIAN (Tri-weekly)

together for one year for \$2.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

## GOOD AS ANY BAROMETER

Observing Citizen Says He Knows  
Never-Falling Indication of When  
Weather Will Clear Up.

"Where I live," said Mr. Jorgleby, "I am pretty well shut in. I can't see the sky, and so I can't by observation get much of a line on the weather, but on rainy days I do get, without looking, one tolerably certain indication when the rain is going to stop, the same being the whistling of boys passing in the street."

"When I hear the boys begin to whistle I know it will soon clear. I don't pretend to understand exactly why this is so, but I know it comes so nine times out of ten."

"Of course, being out of doors, they may see signs that I can't see, but I prefer to think that their whistling is automatic, involuntary, due to some still invisible change, or impending change, in the meteorological conditions."

"In gloomy, settled, stormy weather nobody whistles, not even boys; but when brighter weather comes everybody perks up, and my theory is that the boys, with their alert, keen youthful susceptibility to impressions, sense changes in the weather quicker than anybody else."

"I have observed this many times and it is a practically sure indication when on a rainy day you hear boys passing along the street whistling you may be reasonably certain that it is going to clear up."

## STILL GOT THEIR NICKNAMES

Fond Father Vainly Imagined He  
Could Protect His Offspring  
From the Common Lot.

William Williams hated nicknames. He used to say that most fine given names were ruined by abbreviation, which was a sin and a shame. "I, myself," he said, "am one of six brothers. We were all given good old-fashioned Christian names, but all of those names were shortened into meaningless or feeble monosyllables by our friends. I shall name my children so that it will be impracticable to curtail their names."

The Williams family, in the course of time, was blessed with five children, all boys. The oldest was named after the father—William. Of course that could be shortened to "Will" or enfeebled to "Willie"—but wait! A second son came, and was christened "Wilbur." "Mia!" chuckled Mr. Williams. "Now everybody will have to speak the full name of each of these boys, in order to distinguish them."

In pursuance of this scheme, the next three sons were named Wilbert, Wilfred and Wilnot. The five boys are now respectively known to their intimates as Bill, Skinny, Dutch, Chuck and Kid—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Got Good Advice.

A millionaire kid recently decided to go to work and accepted a position in the office of his father, who is the president of a railroad running into New York. The young man had an obsession that opportunity selects its favorites from wealthy candidates, but the clerks in the office thought otherwise. In fact, they made it so disagreeable for the youngster that he appealed to his father. When he heard the true story he lectured his son thusly: "This corporation which employs you has a chairman who started in life as a boot-black. The first vice president was born on a farm, worked his way through college, and incidentally took care of his invalid mother and father. These men had no wealthy connections, but if you take my advice you won't either. You cannot drift along and get ahead. Be friendly with your associates in the office." The diffident youth saw a new light and is now in line for promotion.

## Coal Consumption.

Great amounts of fuel are consumed in the city of New York.

## LOOKING FOR JAN

By L. HOLLAND.

There walked down the gangplank bridging the little strip of water which bubbled between the great ship and pier a blue-eyed, golden-haired little Norwegian girl. No one noticed her; no one spoke to her. She had come to the strange country to look for Jan. For a long time she had had no word from him. The dear father and mother had died, so Gundrun sold the little moss-roofed home which nestled among the snow-capped hills of her beloved Norway and had come across the sea to find the dear lover. It all seemed so simple and easy that she almost felt she might see him standing on the pier watching for her. Surely everyone would know him, he was so big and handsome, so good and so kind and so wise. Oh, no one knew so much as Jan. And from her full heart there rose a little Norwegian song, so wild and free, so weird and sweet—a song of Jan's, one he had taught her, for Jan could write songs, and no greater joy had Gundrun than in singing them.

Jan was not on the pier waiting for her, and when she asked for him, no one heeded her questioning.

Oh, how strange and cold this new country was—no one knew anyone else, everyone was in such a hurry, all seemed so busy—did they ever rest? How unlike the quiet, peaceful home across the sea!

Indignation held sway among the nurses of the big emergency hospital, for Miss Elton, the superintendent, had committed a crime without precedent. She had received as a probationer Gundrun, the little dining-room maid.

"And if she gets through her probation and is accepted, I shall go," declared the head nurse.

"And I shall stay," retorted the surgery nurse, for between them was fierce rivalry and they made it a point never to agree with one another in anything.

"I suppose you think we couldn't run the place without you," sneered the first speaker.

"Not quite so bad as that, dear," returned the other, "but I will say, there are nurses in this hospital whose resignation would be much more readily accepted than mine." This thrust silenced her rival, who made up her mind, however, that whatever the outcome of Gundrun's probation, she, the head nurse, would remain if for no other reason than to spite "that conceited thing" in the surgery.

The outcome was in Gundrun's favor. Quiet, gentle and thoughtful, she proved herself in every way worthy of the profession and ere long not one among that blue-and-white gowned band of women who flitted about from ward to ward and from bed to bed carrying relief and comfort to suffering humanity, but were glad to have Gundrun their friend.

Among the patients there was not one whose eye did not brighten as it rested on the prettily rounded figure, the crown of golden hair, the deep blue eyes, so gentle and loving, and yet so sad. At night, in the dimly lighted halls in whose shadowy depths is needed no abnormally imaginative mind to conjure up many a gruesome sight; in the cold, white surgery, where in the wee, small hours of the proceedings of the preceding day were all too vividly pictured on the unusually acute sense; in the long wards with the narrow, white beds ranged in rows against the walls, with the dull yellow light casting an almost death pallor on the sleeping faces, quiet and sad little Gundrun strangely harmonized, as she glided silently along the dim halls, in and out of the gloomy wards, freshening a rumpled pillow, moistening fever-parched lips, soothing to rest with soft, caressing hand an overwrought brain and pausing to each bedside to assure herself of the comfort of each sufferer in her charge.

"The weather of the town is number four," warned the doctor as he said good night. "It's raining with a high fever and I want to check it if I can."

When Gundrun finished her rounds she stole into the sickroom. On the bed lay a tall, blond man, his flushed, heavily bearded face but half discernible in the soft light.

She straightened the disordered bed, cooled the hot pillow, bathed the flushed face and burning hands, and then, seating herself in a little, low chair at the bedside, stroked with soft and cooling hand the throbbing brow. But in vain. It seemed as if sleep would never again close those burning eyes. Finally she bethought herself of the little Norwegian song—Jan's song—she used to sing in the dear land she feared she would never see again. Sweetly, yet softly, her voice rose and fell, and as she sang her thoughts were over the sea.

Unheeded lay the sufferer at her side, unheeded the shadowy halls, the dim wards, the great, strange city itself. She wandered again in the green fields of her dear Norway, her Jan at her side, gazing down at her with eyes full of love and tenderness. "Gundrun, Gundrun!"

She turned. Her heart stood still. The song froze on her lips. Leaning toward her with outstretched arms, his eyes filled with a strange, sweet eagerness, was Jan.

Fainting, trembling, she fell on her knees at the bedside.

"Jan, my Jan," she cried, and, clasped in his arms, his lips pressed to hers, he melted into her dream.

Copyright, 1917, by L. W. Holland.

## AT THE CHURCHES.

Strangers in the city and the public are cordially invited to all services at the following churches:

Cumberland Presbyterian Church. J. B. Eshman, Pastor. Sunday School at 9:30. Preaching at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church—Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Morning Service—11:00 a. m. Evening Service—7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor—7:00 p. m. Weekly Prayer Meeting—Wednesday—7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church—Rev. C. M. Thompson, Pastor. Services as usual. Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Morning Service—11:00 a. m. Evening Service—7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist Church—Rev. W. R. Goodman, Pastor. Sun. Sch. 9:30 a. m. Preaching—11 a. m. Preaching—7:30 p. m. N. Y. P. O. 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night—7:30 p. m.

Weinster Presbyterian Church Sunday School—9:30 a. m. Men's Bible Class—10:00 a. m. Morning Service—11:45 a. m. Evening Services 7:30 p. m.

Grace Church—Rev. Geo. C. Abbott, Rector. Morning prayer and sermon at 6:45. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

## System Important Habit.

One of the most important habits to form is that of system. It is a habit natural to some women, but to most it is an acquired one. It is generally a cultivated virtue, achieved through dogged persistence and in spite of many a falling from grace. Some of the most systematic persons can recall days when an utter lack of system dominated their lives. The discomfort they suffered then keeps them on guard lest they slip back into their old way of doing. It is best to begin to be systematic when one is young, but there is no bigger mistake than to consider unsystematic ways irremediable after youth has passed. Anyone can cure the fault of want of system and save oneself needless inconveniences and increase one's usefulness to other people.—Exchange.

## CITY TAXES

Under Section 3400 of the Kentucky Statutes, interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum is now being added to all unpaid city taxes. This interest has been running since October 1, 1917, on taxes for the year 1917, and if said taxes are paid now very little interest will have to be paid. On all city taxes for the year 1917, which remain unpaid on the first day of December, 1917, an additional penalty of 6 per centum will be added.

The city officials have no desire to inflict the payment of interest and penalties on the tax payers, but the law makes it my duty to collect the interest and penalty above mentioned if taxes are not paid before the dates on which said interest and penalty, under the law, are added.

Persons, firms and corporations who have not paid their city taxes are requested to settle same now and thereby escape the payment of future interest and penalty.

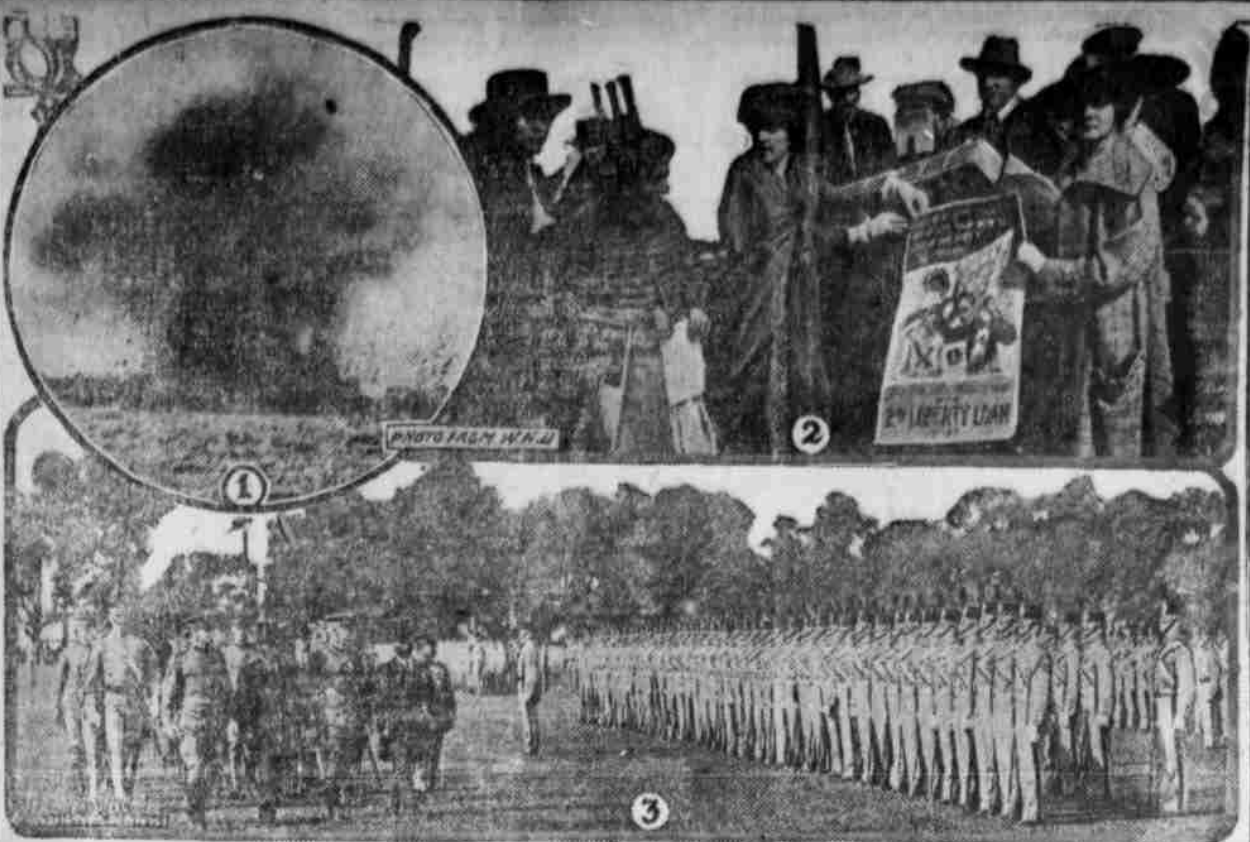
This October 8th, 1917.  
W. K. WICKS,  
Commissioner of Finance City of Hopkinsville, Ky.

## "Love Birds" of Africa.

The little parrots called "love birds," are natives of Africa and are abundant in Madagascar. These birds adopt themselves readily to captivity. They breed readily in confinement, producing two broods in a season.

## Measures Speed of Clouds.

The Comb nephoscope is a device for measuring the speed of clouds. It consists of an upright brass rod about nine feet long, bearing at its upper end a crosspiece to which a number of equidistant vertical spikes are attached. The observer turns to the compass until the cloud appears to travel along the line of spikes, and notes the time it takes to pass from spike to spike. This forms a basis from which he reckons the speed.



1—Official photograph from the west front showing German shells bursting near one of the British forward batteries. 2—Society women of New York advertising the Liberty loan in the lower part of the city, one of their listeners being the Italian woman who has three sons at the front. The women are Mrs. James F. Curtis and Mrs. William A. Burton. 3—Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese mission reviewing the West Point cadets.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British Again Smash Germans  
East of Ypres and Capture  
Important Positions.

## ENEMY'S MORALE IS BREAKING

Austria's Warning to the Allies—Repeated Air Raids on London Finally Determine England on Reprisals—America's War Tax Bill Now Law.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Field Marshal Haig began his weekly forward movement as usual on Thursday, the advance being again in the district east of Ypres on a line that seriously threatens Prince Rupprecht's communications with Ostend and Zeebrugge. This salient of the British front has been giving the Germans much anxiety, and all the first part of the week they directed at it furious though futile attacks that proved very costly.

By Saturday the British offensive had developed into one of the most pretentious yet undertaken and promised to result in a victory unequalled since the battle of the Marne. On a nine-mile front Haig's troops rushed forward for about a mile and a half, and gained possession of many German strongholds, including the ridge between Paschendaele and Zonnebeke. Great numbers of Germans surrendered.

The allies doubtless hope to cut in between the submarine bases and the main German army, but according to the belief of well-informed army men, it is not their intention to force the Germans back over any very wide area, because the territory they would be forced to abandon would first be devastated. Rather do the allies plan to demoralize the enemy with the continuous bombardment by guns of all calibers to which they have been subjected of late, and most of Haig's advances are made for the purpose of gaining possession of commanding positions, from which this terrific gunfire may be directed. That the morale of the German soldiers already is beginning to break down is evidenced by their readiness to surrender and the complaints of some divisions when ordered back to the front after a rest.

## Germans Short of Shells.

Reports from the front during the artillery duel that preceded the Thursday advance were that the British fired twenty or more shells for every one that came from the Germans. The allies' supply of munitions is now unlimited, and there is good reason to believe that the Germans are running short of shells and guns, owing partly to reduced productivity caused by the poor food of the workmen, and partly to a shortage of certain metals. The denial of General Schuech, the Kaiser's new minister of munitions, that there is any such shortage, is not convincing. Copenhagen dispatches say the leaders of German labor groups were called to main army headquarters a few days ago, not to celebrate Von Hindenburg's birthday, as was intimated, but to discuss plans for speeding up the production of munitions. Probably it was necessary, also, to take steps to appease the workmen of Essen and their wives, who held a riotous meeting recently, demanding peace and better food.

In Frankfurt, too, an immense peace meeting was held on Sunday, but that was engineered by political groups, and therefore may not have been so indicative of the sentiment of the people.

## Czermin Warns the Allies.

In the way of peace movements, the most important event of the week was the speech of Count Czermin, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in which he threatened that unless the allies quickly returned to a peace

without annexations or indemnities, Austria-Hungary would revise its program and demand compensation for further costs of war. He said his country had proved that it was perfectly sound and could not be overthrown by force of arms, and consequently was in position simultaneously with its allies to lay aside arms and regulate conflicts by arbitration. Austria-Hungary certainly seems just now to be more united against the idea of a separate peace, despite the feeling of the Croats and other of its peoples, and foreign correspondents warn the United States that neither Bulgaria nor Turkey is likely to separate itself from Germany; they must be whipped together or not at all.

Count Czermin's bold words were scarcely supported by the developments on the Austro-Italian front, for though the Austrians have been hanging on desperately to the edge of the Bainsizza plateau and making repeated attacks to recover lost ground, the Italians have not yielded an inch. There were indications that Cadorna was about ready for a renewal of his offensive, and that the enemy expect this was shown by the rushing westward of large numbers of Austrian and German troops from Bukovina and Roumania.

## Kerensky Plan Voted Down.

If only Russia were in condition to take advantage of this troop movement, it might accomplish much. But Russia is still struggling with its internal affairs, and only in the Riga sector are its soldiers showing any disposition to fight. Up there they pushed the Germans back in several places. Meanwhile, Premier Kerensky is having desperate trouble in establishing a firm government. He appeared before the democratic congress and used very plain, even defiant language, which at first had its effect in a vote approving a coalition cabinet. But next day the Bolsheviks and other extremists gained control of the gathering and voted down the plan. To add to the perplexities of the provisional government, a serious revolt broke out in Turkestan.

The allies are following the lead of America in cutting off supplies from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland, the action determined on being not joint but uniform. Last week Great Britain extended the principle heretofore followed by prohibiting the unlicensed exportation to those countries of all articles except printed matter and personal effects.

## Air Raids to Bring Reprisals?

Repeatedly last week the German air fleets raided London and the towns and countryside of Kent and Essex. Flock after flock of great airplanes flew across and dropped their loads of bombs, killing a few civilians and doing some damage to property. Not many of the deadly missiles fell on London, for the anti-aircraft guns put up a barrage fire that ringed the city.

These raids roused the people and press of England to renewed demands for reprisals, and the government seems to be ready at last to yield to the demand, for Premier Lloyd-George said to a crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London who clamored for revenge: "We will give it all back to them, and we will give it to them soon. We shall bomb Germany with compound interest." The Germans themselves are expecting reprisals and are removing to places of safety the art treasures of cities that are believed to be within reach of the British aviators.

The French, less squeamish than the British have been, made reprisal raids on a number of towns last week, including Stuttgart, Baden, Frankfurt and Coblenz. This was in return for the bombing of Dunkirk and Bar-le-Duc. Though some of the places attacked by the French aviators are open towns, the immediate objectives of the raids were military establishments, and the results were good.

The British merchant vessels sunk by submarines were fewer than in any week since the opening of unrestricted U-boat warfare, but among the victims of the submarines was the British cruiser Drake, which was torpedoed off the Irish coast and sunk in shallow water. One officer and 18 men were killed by the explosion.

Another romantic story of an un-

fare comes from Samoa in the exploits of the crew of the German commerce raider Seeadler, after their vessel stranded on a South Pacific island. The master and six others put to sea in a motor sloop armed and provisioned, and the others seized a French schooner, equipped it with guns and bombs and started out again. Since that time they have been preying on merchant vessels.

## Curbing the German Press.

The trading with the enemy act went into effect Tuesday and almost immediately Postmaster Burleson barred from the mails the Milwaukee Leader, former Congressman Berger's paper, for seditious and treasonable utterances. Many other publications have been cited by the post office department to show cause why they should not be suppressed, among these being the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

On Thursday federal agents raided the office of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung in Newark and arrested its two proprietors and three editors on charges of publishing seditious and treasonable articles.

In connection with the trial in Paris of Bolo Pashin, alleged spy, it is revealed that Bolo, who was in the United States for a few weeks early last year, arranged the transfer of at least \$1,600,000 of German money through New York banking houses to Paris to further the peace propaganda in France. It is officially stated that there is no doubt of Count von Bernstorff's complicity in the intrigue.

More than one-half of the 196 I. W. W. leaders who were indicted have been arrested and the government is ready to put them on trial.

## War Tax Bill Signed.

President Wilson signed the war tax bill Wednesday, and most of its sections became operative at once automatically. It levies for this year more than \$2,500,000,000 new taxes for war purposes and in one way or another calls for money from everybody in the country. The two largest sources of revenue will be excess profits, \$1,000,000,000, and individual and corporate incomes, \$851,000,000.

The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, which was passed by the senate, carries an amendment promoting Major General Pershing and Major General Bliss to the rank of general and making all commanders of army corps lieutenant generals. The bill to repatriate all Americans who have joined the allied military forces also was sent to the president for his signature.

The shipping board gave out a statement last week showing that a large number of vessels are being built and within a few weeks the concrete results of the board's energetic work will begin to slide down the ways in many shipyards. The aircraft building program also is well under way. Secretary Baker stating that 20,000 airplanes and their motors are now under construction.

## Liberty Loan Going Well.

Under the competent leadership of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the campaign for the sale of the second Liberty loan, of \$3,000,000,000, started off with a rush, and the enthusiasm and determination of the people made the success of the loan undoubted. There was just one black spot in all the country—the action of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York and other officials of the National Woman's party in advising women not to assist the loan because they have not been given national suffrage. The Maryland suffragists came back at them with a scathing denunciation, declaring that they had descended to political bribery, had disgraced the name of woman and were "mad sisters of La Follette."

The senate has been flooded with petitions from all parts of the land, from organizations and individuals, asking that Senator La Follette be expelled for his disloyalty and many of the petitioners suggest much severer punishment than mere expulsion. At first the senate committee on privileges and elections was disinclined to take any action at this session, but the universal demand evidently had its effect for on Wednesday the committee began consideration of the petition.